

~~BY~~ RUBLEVA, V.V.

Distr: 4E4j

✓ Phase diagrams of the ternary systems of the fluorides,²⁷
sulfates, and carbonates of sodium and potassium. A. G.
27 Bergman and V. V. Rubleva (State Univ., Rostov-on-Don).
Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 2, 1025-10 (1957).—The systems Na||F,
SO₄, CO₂ and K||F, SO₄, CO₂ were studied by the visual,
polythermal method to study the formation of solid solns.
and complexes. J. Rovtar Leach

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Jm

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BERGMAN, A.G.; RUBLEVA, V.V.

Quaternary reciprocal system of sodium and potassium, fluorides, sulfates, and carbonates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.8:1901-1908 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alkali metal fluorides) (Alkali metal sulfates)
(Alkali metal carbonates)

Distr: 4E2c/4E4j

7
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AUTHORS: Bergman, A. G., Rubleva, V. V. SOV/78-3-8-30/48

TITLE: Quaternary Reciprocal System of Fluorides, Sulfates and Carbonates of Sodium and Potassium (Chetvernaya vzaimnaya sistema iz ftoridov, sul'fatov i karbonatov natriya i kaliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8, pp. 1901-1908 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the interaction in the complex system Na, KHF, SO₄, CO₃ was investigated. This investigation explained the compounds formed and the stability ranges as well as the decomposition of the solid solutions. Two sections of the system Na, KHF, CO₃ as well as the following systems were investigated to complete the crystallization ranges:
 $Na_2SO_4 - K_2SO_4 : Na_2SO_4 = (50\% Na_2F_2 + 50\% Na_2CO_3) - (50\% K_2F_2 + 50\% K_2CO_3) - K_2SO_4$, $Na_2SO_4 - (25\% Na_2F_2 + 75\% Na_2CO_3) - (25\% K_2F_2 + 75\% K_2CO_3) - K_2SO_4$.

The section $Na_2SO_4 - (50\% Na_2F_2 + 50\% Na_2CO_3) - (50\% K_2F_2 +$

Card 1/3

SOV/78-3-8-30/48

Quaternary Reciprocal System of Fluorides, Sulfates and Carbonates of Sodium and Potassium

+ 50% K_2CO_3) - K_2SO_4 is characterized by the formation of the compound $NaF \cdot Na_2SO_4$ and the solid solutions of the potassium compounds $KF \cdot K_2SO_4$ and $KF \cdot K_2CO_3$. The section $Na_2SO_4 - (25\% Na_2F_2 + 75\% Na_2CO_3) - (25\% K_2F_2 + 75\% K_2CO_3) - K_2SO_4$ was also investigated and no compound was found. The results of the investigations of the fusion diagram of the quaternary reciprocal system Na, KF, SO_4 , CO_3 showed that the system consists of five crystallization ranges, as for instance: NaF, KF, solid solutions of the compounds $KF \cdot K_2SO_4$ and $KF_2K_2CO_3$, the compound $NaF \cdot Na_2SO_4$ as well as solid solutions of the sulfates and carbonates of potassium and sodium. The fluorides do not make possible the formation of complex compounds of the sulfates of sodium and potassium, as they themselves form solid compounds with them. There are 10 figures and 10 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/78-3-8-30/48

Quaternary Reciprocal System of Fluorides, Sulfates and Carbonates of
Sodium and Potassium

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov na Donu
State University)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

Card 3/3

BERGMAN, A.G.; RUBLEVA, V.V.

Adiagonal reciprocal system of sodium and potassium fluorides and sulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 4 no.1:138-143 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alkali metal fluorides) (Alkali metal sulfates)
(Systems (Chemistry))

RUBLEVA, V.V.

70chem

USSR.

✓ Reactions of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of the D. I. Mendeleev periodic system in fusions. XVI. Investigation of a ternary system of nitrates of cesium, thallium, and cadmium. P. I. Protzenko and V. V. Rubleva (State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 238-43 (1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 231-5 (1955) (Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4953A. Reactions of salts were studied by detns. of m.p. on 2- and 3-component mixts. in varying proportions. $TlNO_3$ and $CsNO_3$ react with $Cd(NO_3)_2$ in fusions to form $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2TlNO_3$ (m. 105°) and $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2CsNO_3$ (178°). $CsNO_3$ and $TlNO_3$ give a continuous series of solid solns. The ternary system has two ∞ -variant points of compn.: 21 mol. % $TlNO_3$ -17.2% $CsNO_3$ -61.8% $Cd(NO_3)_2$, m.p. 108° ; and 35.5% $TlNO_3$ -16.1% $CsNO_3$ -48.4% $Cd(NO_3)_2$, m.p. 84° . This system has 4 phases of crystn.: that of $Cd(NO_3)_2$ whose area is 23.33% of that of the ternary diagram of crystn.; an isomorphous mixt. of $CsNO_3$ and $TlNO_3$, 66.66%; $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2CsNO_3$, 7.36%; and $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2TlNO_3$, 1.05%. Mixts. exhibit vitreousness and supercooling. XVII.

Investigation of a ternary system of nitrates of rubidium, cesium, and calcium. P. I. Protzenko and Z. I. Belova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 244-9; *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 227-31 (1955) (Engl. translation).—M.p. data on 2- and 3-component mixts. of these salts in varying proportions are given. The existence of the compds. $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot RbNO_3$ and $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot CsNO_3$ in fusions was confirmed. When data are shown in a ternary diagram of crystn., a zone appears that represents an isomorphous mixt. of these compds. It is shown that if 2 isomorphous components A and B react chemically with another component C to form compds. AC and BC, these latter will also be isomorphous.

Malcolm M. Anderson

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RUBLEVA, V.V.: BERGMAN, A.G.

Equilibrium diagram for the system: Na_2Cl_2 -- K_2Cl_2 -- Ca SO_4 .
Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.3:651-655 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Chlorides) (Calcium sulfate)

Ryhl FYH V.Y.

Phase diagram of the system NaCl , KCl , CaSO_4

Rubleva, V.V.

BERGMAN, A.G.; RUBLEVA, V.V.

Phase diagrams of ternary systems of fluorides, sulfates, and carbonates of sodium and potassium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.7:1609-1619 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu Gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alkali metal fluorides) (Alkali metal sulfates)
(Alkal metal carbonates)

NIWSEVSKAYA, M.G., Inzh.

Use of gypsum in present-day construction in Poland. Stroim. mat. 10:
no.4:39-40 Ap '64. (MERA 17:5)

RUBLEVS'KYY, Ivan, Mykolayovych

Engineer of the Institute of Electric Welding collaborated in the development of a new method of electric welding and the creation of automatic hose welding machines. Ukrainskaya SSR.

P: Visnyk Akademii Navk Ukrain's'koi

Soviet Source: Radyans'koi Sotsialistychnoi Respubliki Vol. XXII 3(160) March 1950 Kiyev. Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 109915, Unclassified.

RUBLEVSKIY, A.

YUDAYEVA, V. (Kiyev); RUBLEVSKIY, A., master-povar (Kiyev); ZIMOGLYAD, D.,
master-povar (Kiyev); BALASHOVA, Z. (Kiyev); SENDEROV, L. (Kiyev)

Culinary exhibitions in the Ukrainian capital. Obshchestv. pit.
no.4:5-8 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya obshchestvennogo pitaniya
Ministerstva trgovli USSR (for Yudayeva). 2. Zaveduyushchiy proizvod-
stvom stolovoy No. 219 (for Rublevskiy). 3. Zavediyushchaya proizvod-
stvom stolovoy No. 119 (for Zimoglyad). 4. Direktor stolovoy No. 339
for Balashova). 5. Direktor stolovoy No.422 (for Senderov).
(Kiev--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.--Exhibitions)

RUBLEVSKIY, A., master-povar; SAVCHENKO, O.; OGURTSOVA, M.

Production supervisors declare: We do our accounting ourselves."
Restaurant's manager states: Fewer bookkeepers, better accounts."
Obshchestv. pit. no.2:51-52 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvom stolovoy No.219 vtorogo tresta stolovykh Kiyeva (for Rublevskiy). 2. Rukovodyashchiy povar stolovoy No.245 vtorogo tresta stolovoy Kiyeva (for Savchenko).
3. Direktor stolovoy No.219 vtorogo tresta stolovykh Kiyeva (for Ogurtsova).

(Kiev—Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.—Accounting)

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKI, I.I. [Rublevskiy, I.I.]; TJAGIN-BELAU, G.S.
[Tyagin-Belaus, G.S.]; ALEKSIJEVIC, Aleksandar, inz., asistent.
[translator] (Zagreb)

Influence of the conditions of the process of electric welding
under slag on the size of metallic bath in the melting of big
sections with electrodes. Zavarivanje 4 no.5/6:113-116 My-Je '61.

1. Institut za elektricno zavarivanje E.O.Patona, A.N. SSSR (for
Dudko, Rublevski and Tiagin-Belaus). 2. Visoka tehnicka skola u
Zagrebu, Zagreb (for Aleksijevic).

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Characteristics of the rectifier effect in the electric slag
process. Avtom. svar. 15 no.3:40-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR,
(Electric welding)

Rublevskiy I. N.

Candidate of Technical Sciences

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., *Rublevskiy, I. N., Engineer* 125-58-6-5/14

TITLE: Changes of Slag Composition in the Electric-Slag Welding Process (Ob izmeneniyakh sostava shlaka v protsesse elektroshlakovoy svarki)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr. 6 pp 51 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Changes in the chemical composition of slags were investigated in electric-slag welding with fluxes containing oxides (such as SiO_2 , MnO , CaO , etc.) and "ANF-1" flux (fluorite concentrate). Changes of the slag chemical composition are characterized by the accumulation of ferric oxides, determining the process of metallurgical reaction between metal and slag. Manganese reaction in welding bath takes place without losses to the gaseous phase, whereas silicon reaction is accompanied by considerable losses thereof in the form of gaseous compounds with fluorine. In electric-slag welding, the concentration of CaF_2 decreases and CaO content increases due to the volatilization of fluorine into gaseous compounds, mainly with silicon. There are 2 tables, 2 graphs and 4 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

125-58-6-5/14

Changes of Slag Composition in the ~~Electric~~ Slag Welding Process

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvariki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR(Order of Labor "Red Banner" Institute
of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Welding-Processes 2. Slags-Chemical reactions

SOV/125-59-1-4/15

25(1)

AUTHOR:

Dudko, D.A., Rublevskiy, I.N.

TITLE:

The Influence of the Electrode Vibration on the Drop Transfer of the Electrode Metal When Using the Electric-Slag Process (Vliyaniye vibratsii elektroda na kapel'nyy perenos elektrodnogo metalla pri elektroshlakovom protsesse)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 1, p 25-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been experimentally established that the vibration of the electrode during the electric-slag process can not only decrease, but also suddenly increase the drops of the electrode metal. By increasing the amplitudes of the electrode fluctuations, the threshold of the drop decrease moves toward more lower frequencies. This is to be ascribed most likely to the arising of cavitation phenomena in the immediate areas of the electrode, which may take place when its movement is stepped up. By regulating the drop size, it is possible to affect the process of metallurgical reactions between the slag and the electrode metal in the drops. The drops are increased

Card 1/2

25(1)

SOV/125-59-1-4/15

The Influence of the Electrode Vibration on the Drop Transfer of the Electrode Metal When Using the Electric-Slag Process

especially, when it is necessary to throttle an oxidation of alloying admixtures. A sudden decrease of drops at specific vibration parameters is followed by a considerable decrease in current. This may be used for intensifying the smelting process of the electrode, as the coefficient of the electrode smelting increases by 20 to 25 %. There are 3 oscillograms, 1 diagram, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye. O. Patona, AN USSR
(The Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1958

Card 2/2

S/125/60/000/009/002/017
A161/A130

1.2300 2708, 1573 only

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., and Rublevskiy, I.N.

TITLE: Electromagnetic Mixing of the Slag and Metal Pool in the Electro-Slag Welding Process

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 9, pp. 12-16

TEXT: At the present time the temperature of the welding pool in the electro-slag process is controlled by various means; such as changed voltage of the type of current, bath depth, electrode throat or diameter, electrode vibration frequency. A new effective means has been found for this purpose - forced bath mixing by electromagnetic pull. Suggested simple arrangements that are suitable for electro-slag welding or remelting, resistance-slag welding or other processes are shown in Fig. 1. The welding current flows between the electrode (1) and work (2) through the slag pool (3) and molten metal (4). Magnetic flux lines cross the liquid pool, and the axial force

Card 1/4

S/125/60/000/009/002/017
A161/A130

Electromagnetic Mixing of the Slag and Metal Pool in the Electro-Slag
Welding Process

acting on it makes the pool rotate with acceleration up to a velocity limit determined by the magnetic flux intensity and welding current, and the resistance to the motion from friction. The solenoid may be placed on a chill mold (Fig. 1,a), or on the electrode (Fig. 1,b), and connected to an outside current source or to the welding circuit. The arrangement in Fig. 1,c is suggested for welding with wire, when the nozzle has to be placed in a narrow gap. The common electrode wire CB-08ГA (Sv-08GA) electrode wire and AN-8 (AN-8) flux were used in experiments at the Electric Welding Institute; ingots were cast by the electro-slag process into water-cooled copper chill mold of 50 mm diameter using direct and alternating current. Macro-photographs of metal are included. The conclusion is made that

1. Forced electromagnetic mixing changes the shape of the pool and improves the structure of cast ingots and of weld metal, and appears to reduce the tendency to cracking in welds;
2. The process of electrode melting is

Card 2/4

S/125/60/000/009/002/017
A161/A130

Electromagnetic Mixing of the Slag and Metal Pool in the Electro-Slag
Welding Process

changed by forced electromagnetic mixing, and the melting coefficient may
be considerably raised (up to 30% or more). There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of
the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton of the Academy of
Sciences of the UkrSSR)

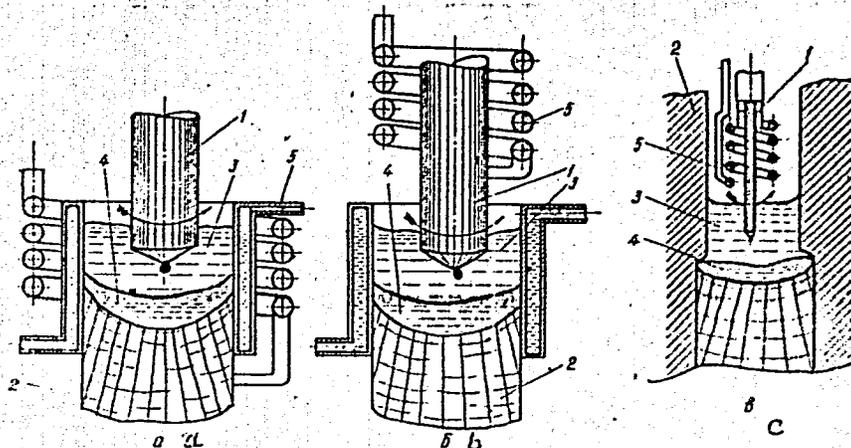
SUBMITTED: March 22, 1960

Card 3/4

S/125/60/000/009/002/017
A161/A130

Electromagnetic Mixing of the Slag and Metal Pool in the Electro-Slag Welding Process

Fig. 1



Card 4/4

L 5355-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) JD/HM
ACC NR: AP5024382 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0066/0066

INVENTOR: Dudko, D. A.; Rublevskiy, I. N.; Misyurenko, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resistance-slag welding machine. Class 21, No. 173357

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: welding, automatic welding, resistance slag welding, welding unit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an automatic welder for resistance-slag, butt welding of large sections. The welder has an auxiliary nonconsumable electrode for making a slag bath and for heating the lower element being welded which is connected to a mechanism for lifting and turning the electrodes. A programming device ensures an automatic welding cycle.

[MS]

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/13/

Ccra 1/1

UDC: 621.791.793.037

09010245 ✓

RUBLEVSKIY I.M.

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.M.

Effect of the type of current and polarity on metallurgical processes during automatic welding under flux. Avtom.svar. 11 no.3:69-78
Mr. '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies) (Metallurgy)

125-58-7-1/14

AUTHOR: Dudko, D.A., and Rublevskiy, I.N.

TITLE: The Effect of Electric-Slag Welding-Process Parameters on the Transition of Manganese and Silicon (Vliyaniye sostavlyayushchikh rezhima elektroshlakovogo protsessa na perekhod margantsa i kremniya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 7, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of the speed of electrode feed, the welding voltage and the slag-bath depth on the manganese and silicon transition through the interphase metal-slag border, was experimentally investigated with the use of "Sv-10G2" and "Sv-10GS" electrode rods and "AN-8" flux. It was proved that a reduced speed of electrode feed, a rising voltage and a decreasing depth of the slag bath intensified the manganese and silicon transition into slag, which is accounted for by the increased oxidizing capacity of slag. An explanation of the observed transition process rate is given. There are 2 tables, 3 graphs and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

Card 1/2

125-58-7-1/14

The Effect of Electric-Slag Welding-Process Parameters on the Transition of
Manganese and Silicon

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

1. Welding fluxes--Performance
2. Manganese--Phase studies
3. Silicon--Phase studies
4. Arc welding--Electrodes

Card 2/2

PATON, B.Ye., akademik, doktor tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii;
VOLOSHKEVICH, G.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii;
OSTROVSKAYA, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUDKO, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
POKHODNYA, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STERENBOGEN, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk; ROZENBERG, O.O., inzh.; SEVBO, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVIKOV,
I.V., inzh.; MEDOVAR, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIDKOVSKIY, V.P., inzh.;
RABKIN, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYAGUN-BELOUS, G.S., inzh.; ZARIUBA,
I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GREBEL'NIK, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; TYN'ANYI, G.D., red.

[Electric slag welding] Elektroshtakovaia svarka. Izd.2., ispr. 1
dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959.
409 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. AN USSR (for Paton).
(Electric welding)

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., and Rublevskiy, I.N. SOV 125-58-3-10/15

TITLE: The Effect of the Kind of Current and Polarity on Metallurgical Processes in Electric Slag Welding (Vliyaniye roda toka i polyarnosti na metallurgicheskiye protsessy pri elektroshlakovoy svarke)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 3, pp 69-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although peculiarities of metallurgical processes in electric slag welding have been previously investigated [Ref 1-3], some facts could not be explained, and new investigations were needed. The article deals with the effect of the kind of current and polarity on metallurgical processes in electric slag welding and gives detailed description of a series of experiments with electric slag welding on a.c., d.c. and inverse polarity current. The following conclusions were made: 1) the most important effect of the electrolysis of slag in welding on d.c. and a.c. of commercial frequency is the gas liberation on electrodes, which affect the metallurgic reactions and the welding process, including the droplet transfer of electrode metal and the shape of the metal bath; 2) the transfer of additional elements in electric slag welding depends on the kind of current and polarity. In common welding technology, the strongest trans-

Card 1/3

SOV 125-58-3-10/15

The Effect of the Kind of Current and Polarity on Metallurgical Processes in Electric Slag Welding

fer of Mn from electrode metal into slag (or, accordingly the least transfer of Mn from the slag into the weld metal) occurs in welding with d.c. of reversed polarity when oxygen intensively approaches the electrode metal drops and oxidizes additional elements. Minimum oxidation of Mn and C from electrode metal occurs in welding on d.c. of direct polarity, when oxygen does not contact the surface of the drops; 3) favorable conditions for developing reactions on the border of the slag and the metal bath occur, in particular, in the case of welding with maximum amplitudes and high frequency of oscillations of one of the electrodes; 4) it was stated that high-power electric slag welding with cooled non-fusing metal electrodes can be maintained for a considerable length of time without destruction of the electrode, on direct current only, and when the non-fusing electrode is used as a cathode. This method can be utilized to develop a new technology of electric slag welding and fusing.

Card 2/3

SOV 125-58-3-10/15

The Effect of the Kind of Current and Polarity on Metallurgical Processes in Electric Slag Welding

There are 5 graphs, 1 table, 2 photos, 2 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1957

1. Arc welding--Analysis
2. Electric currents--Metallurgical effects
3. Welding fluxes--Metallurgical effects

Card 3/3

18.7200
~~18(7)~~

67864
SOV/125-60-1-7/18

AUTHOR: Dudko, D.A., Rublevskiy, I.N., Tyagun-Belous, G.S.

TITLE: On the Influence of the Electroslag Process Conditions on the Dimensions of the Metal Pool During Fusion of Large Cross-Section Electrodes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 1, pp 55-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electroslag process is now being used not only for welding but also in metallurgy for producing irregular castings and ingots without loss of head [Ref 1-3], and for remelting special steels [Ref 4]. The article contains a detailed description of experiments in which the interrelationship of the volume of the metal pool, the position of the electrode in the weld pool, and various process parameters was determined. Experiments were conducted with fusible steel electrodes and non-fusible graphite electrodes in a copper chill mould. It was concluded that: 1) the dimensions of the metal pool during electroslag melting of large cross section electrodes

Card 1/3

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SOV/125-60-1-7/18

On the Influence of the Electroslag Process Conditions on the Dimensions of the Metal Pool During Fusion of Large Cross-Section Electrodes

increases with current, voltage, electrode diameter and with the depth decrease of the slag pool. This is explained by the increase in the quantity of electrode metal melted in a time unit. 2) Other process conditions remaining the same, when a non-fusible graphite electrode is used, the volume of the metal pool is 4.5 to 4.7 times smaller than with a fusible steel electrode. The electroslag process which uses a non-fusible electrode is scarcely effective for the transference of heat to the metal pool. Most of the heat enters the metal pool via superheated drops of electrode metal. 3) It can be assumed that a high-temperature zone exists in the slag pool at the contact surface of the electrode, a fact which explains the phenomenon sometimes observed when the size of the metal pool decreases rapidly, despite a con-

Card 2/3

67864

SOV/125-60-1-7/18

On the Influence of the Electroslag Process Conditions on the Dimensions of the Metal Pool During Fusion of Large-Cross-Section Electrodes

siderable increase in the heat power of the process. There are 4 drawings, 1 oscillogram, 5 graphs, and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovgo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektro-
svarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the
Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding
imeni Ye.O. Paton US UkrSSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1959

Card 3/3

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.; FED'KO, I.V.; LEBEDEV, B.F.

New method of electric slag welding with consummable electrodes.
Avtom.svar. 14 no.9:60-64 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding)

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Influence of component factors in the automatic welding under
flux process on manganese and silicon transfer. Avtom. svar. 11
no.7:3-7 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

I. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.
O. Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding--Testing)

SOV/125-58-12-7/13

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., Rublevskiy, I.N. and Tyagun-Belous, G.S.

TITLE: The Effect of the Electric Slag Process Conditions on the Fusion Rate of Thick Electrodes (Vliyaniye rezhima elektroshtakovogo protsessa na skorost' plavleniya elektrodov bol'shogo sечeniya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 12, pp 57-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out to determine the interdependence of the fusion rate of thick electrodes and electric slag welding parameters (such as current, voltage, slag-bath depth, electrode cross section) as well as the chemical composition of the electrode and the flux. It was stated that the coefficient of electrode fusion increases with a higher current intensity and voltage and with a reduced depth of the slag bath. The coefficient of fusion increases also with larger electrode cross sections, contrary to arc and electric slag processes with the use of an electrode rod. The fusing rate of the electrode also depends on the chemical composition of the electrode metal and slag.

Card 1/2

SOV/125-58-12-7/13

The Effect of the Electric Slag Process Conditions on the Fusion Rate of Thick Electrodes

There are 2 tables, 1 diagram, 4 graphs and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton)

SUBMITTED: September 22, 1958

Card 2/2

RUBLEVSKIY I.N.
MEDOVAR, B.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N., inzhener.

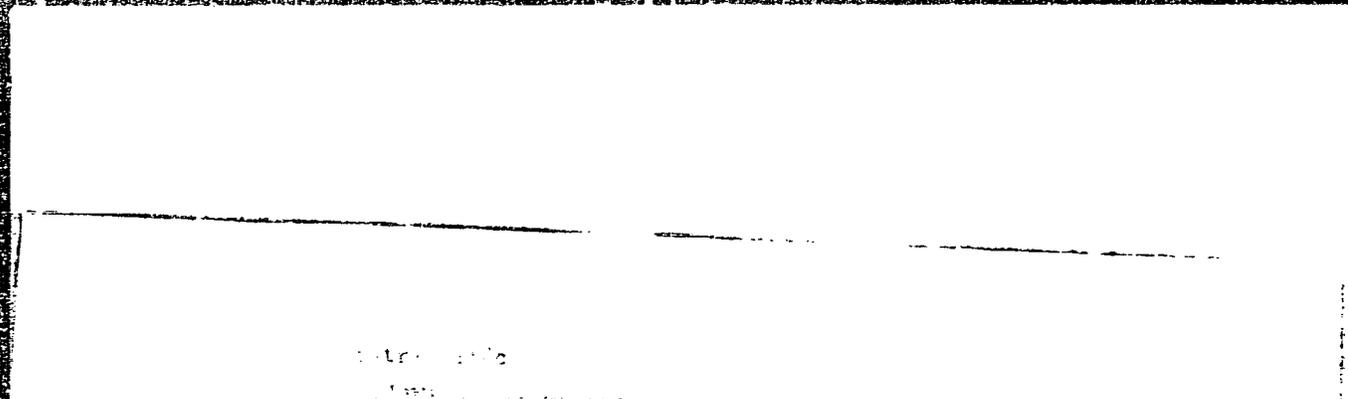
Problems of welding in CO₂ chromium-nickel austenite steels
and heat-resisting alloys. Avtom.svar. 10 no.3:70-84 Ny-Je
'57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.G. Patona Akademii nauk USSR.

(Heat-resistant alloys--Welding)
(Chromium-nickel steel--Welding)
(Protective atmospheres)

Distr: 4 E2c

The Problems of Welding in Cr-Ni Chromium Nickel
Austenitic Steels and of Heat-Resisting Alloy
N. I. Medvedev



DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.; TYAGUN-BELOUS, G.S.

Effect of electrical slag process conditions on the melting rate of
large cross section electrodes. Avtom.svar. 11 no.12:57-62 D '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O.
Patona.

(Electric welding)

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Effect of electrode vibration on the electrode metal drop transfer
during electric slag welding. Avtom.svar. 12 no.1:25-29 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding)

(Vibration)

18(5)

SOV/125-59-5-3/16

AUTHOR: Dudko, D.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rublevskiy, I.N., Engineer, Tyagun-Belous, G.S., Engineer

TITLE: Peculiarities of Drop Transfer of the Large Sectional Electrode Metal during the "Electric Slag" Process

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka 1959, Vol 12, Nr 5 (74)
pp 28 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents the dependency between frequency of drop transfer, their weight, and the conditions of the "electric slag" process with electrodes having a large section. Ingots with a diameter of 100 mm and at least 200 mm long were cast in mould. During the time of casting oscillograph of the currenxy and the voltage were taken. For the casting, alternating current, fed by transformers of type TShS-1000/3 and TShS/3000/3 was used. Following materials were used: rods of steel type M 31 with a diameter of 30, 40 and 60 mm, and flux of type 48-OF-6. All experiments showed a regularly increasing frequency of drop transfer

Card 1/2

SOV/125-59-5-3/16

Peculiarities of Drop Transfer of the Large Sectional Electrode Metal during the " Electric Slag" Process

after the beginning of the process. (Fig. 1). The oscillographs, shown in Fig. 1, were taken during the "electric slag" process under following conditions: Current: 1200 A, Voltage: 49 V, depth of slag-tub: 45 mm, diameter of electrode: 40 mm. Special experiments for melting of rods with a diameter of 5.5 mm and 18.2 mm of Woods alloy were made. The authors state that the frequency of drop transfer depends to a high degree on the diameter of the electrode and the electric parameters. There are 3 photographs, 3 graphs, 1 table and 15 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znamenii institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1959
Card 2/2

RUBLEVSKIY
DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Participation of electrode and base metal in metallurgical reactions during automatic welding under flux. Avtom. svar. 10 no.5:56-60 8-0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona An USSR,
(Electric welding) (Chemistry, Metallurgic)

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.; CHERNEGA, D.F.

Peculiarities of hydrogen behavior in the automatic welding
under flux process. Avtom.svar. 10 no.6:28-34 N-D '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding) (Hydrogen)

34460

S/125/62/000/003/005/008
D040/D113

1. 2300

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., and Rublevskiy, I.H.

TITLE: On the nature of the rectifier effect in the electro-slag process

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1962, 40-48

TEXT: Technical details and results of an experimental investigation of the "rectifier effect", previously discovered by the authors in electro-slag welding (Ref.1: "Avtomaticheskaya svarka", no. 3, 1958) are given. The effect consists in the appearance of a clearly expressed d.c. component in the a.c. process and the increase in this component until the current is fully rectified, as well as the rapid extinction of the process with d.c. at the usual 30-50 v voltage, when a nonconsumable electrode serves as anode. The experiments included the use of a d.c. generator switchable to different performance, a water-cooled nonconsumable copper electrode as well as a graphite electrode, and direct and reverse polarity. The effect was found to be connected with the phenomena in the space at the electrode, occurring

Card 1/3

On the nature ...

S/125/62/000/003/005/008
D040/D113

due to gas liberation and reduced conductivity of the system, analogous to the anode effect observed in the electrolysis of molten salts; however, the similarity is incomplete, and further investigations are required to determine why this effect occurs in the electro-slag process. The authors refute B.I. Maksimovich's theory (Ref.2: "Avtomaticheskaya svarka", no.4, 1961) that the effect is caused by gas discharge between the slag pool and the water-cooled mold wall, and is comparable to arc discharge. Conclusions: (1) It was experimentally proved that the conductivity of the system in the process with nonconsumable copper electrode or a noncooled graphite electrode is better when the nonconsumable electrode serves as the cathode. This also applies to processes involving the use of d.c. and a.c. In the case of alternating current, a d.c. component appears in the circuit, and the nonconsumable electrode (the rod or the crucible) becomes the cathode in the circuit of the d.c. component. (2) The appearance of the rectifier effect in the electro-slag process largely depends on the flux composition, the electric process parameters, the slag pool depth, the current density on the electrode, etc. (3) The rectifier effect in the electro-slag process

Card 2/3

S/125/62/000/003/005/008
D040/D113

On the nature ...

cannot be explained by Maksimovich's arc discharge theory. (4) The stated regularities in conductivity changes in the system are determined by the appearance of the gas phase at the anode. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

✓

Card 3/3

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Drop transfer of electrode metal in automatic welding under flux.
Avtom. svar. 11 no.4:24-31 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR. (Electric welding)

DUDKO, D.A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I.H.

Changes in the composition of flux during the process of automatic
seam welding with flux. Avton. svar. 11 no. 6:51-55 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye. O. Patona AN USSR.

(Electric welding)
(Flux(Metallurgy))

RUBLEUSKIY, I. N.

27
 ✓ Problems of welding in carbon dioxide of austenitic
 chrome-nickel steels and heat-resistant alloys. B. I.
 Medoyar and I. N. Rubleuskiy. *Avtomat. Svarka* 10, No.
 8, 70-84 (1967).—The slightly oxidizing CO₂ atm. is re-
 sponsible for the min. content of Si, H, and P, with a suffi-
 cient concn. of ferrite building elements in welding seams,
 causing an increased stability of austenitic steels to hot
 cracks. Acid-resistant steel seams, produced in CO₂, are,
 however, less corrosion-proof than those made under fluxes,
 due to a slight carburization. Welding of Cr-Ni-austenitic
 steels in CO₂ often produces an oxide layer on the seam sur-
 face which cannot be removed. Therefore, it is recom-
 mended to apply a flux additive. Welding of thick metal
 parts in CO₂ cannot be recommended. 10 references.
 E. Ryshkevitch.

Distr: 4ELj/4E2c

62

km J

RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

125-58-4-3/15

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Rublevski
ski, I.N., Engineer

TITLE: On the Transfer of Electrode Metal Drops in the Electric
Slag Welding Process (O kapel'nom perenose elektrodnogo
metalla pro elektroshlakovoy svarke)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr 4, pp 24-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of the movement of metal drops in the pro-
cess of common electric arc welding as well as of electric
slag welding were carried out previously [Ref. 1-4]. In
the experiments described in this article, the frequency of
the transfer of drops was studied by oscillographing the
electric current and the voltage in the stabilized slag
welding process. Interdependence between the drop trans-
fer frequency and separate welding process parameters was
studied. The obtained data is illustrated by oscillo-
graphs, diagrams and a chart. The following conclusions
were made. 1) The frequency of electrode metal drops and
the size of the drops depend on the type and the polarity
of the current. The largest drops are observed in welding
with a.c., and the smallest in welding with d.c. of inverse

Card 1/2

125-58-4-3/15

On the Transfer of Electrode Metal Drops in the Electric Slag Welding Process

polarity. 2) With an increased feed of electrode wire, and hence with the growing current, the frequency of drops rapidly increases and the size of drops diminishes. The intensity of metallurgical reactions must drop because of the briefer contact of the drops with the slag. 3) Increasing voltage and decreasing depth of the slag puddle bring about an abrupt increase in the frequency of drops and decrease in the size of drops. In this instance, the intensity of metallurgical reactions must considerably increase because of the increased contact surface between the metal and the slag. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvariki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445820017-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445820017-9"

RUBLEVSKIY, I.N.

Engineer

"Semi-automatic hose welding under flux,"
Avtožen. Delo, No. 8, 1949.

1 2310

1573, 2808, 2208

26485
S/125/61/009/009/010/014
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Dudko, D.A., Rublevskiy, I.N., Fed'ko, I.V., and Lebedev, B.F.

TITLE: New arrangement for electro-slag welding with a consumable nozzle

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1961, 60-64

TEXT: An arrangement is suggested, consisting of a new kind of "melting nozzle" (filler metal plate), and a simple lifting system for the shoes. The new "nozzle" (Fig.1) is insulated over its entire surface to prevent contact with the metal being joined, and is provided with ducts inside that are filled with a measured quantity of flux for refilling the diminishing slag bath in the process. The shoe-lifting system (Fig.2) includes a spring (3) pressing the right and left shoe (1) to the gap walls, and two thin steel plates (4) insulated with common enamel. The "nozzle" (5) moves between these plates and resilient fixing pins (6). The shoes "walk" upward when the operator rocks one of the two handles (7) as indicated by the "p" arrows. The arrangement eliminates the conventional fixing inserts in the

Card 1/4

New arrangement for electro-slag welding

26L85
S/123/61/000/009/010/014
DG40/DLLJ

gaps that obstruct the way for slag refills in the process and cause difficulties. The operator has only to rock a handle periodically in the process after the slag bath is formed. It has been tested in practical use in welding joints in 20-50 mm thick blast furnace shell sections at the construction site. A photograph shows it in operation. Details of the welding process are included. The "nozzle" and the space-lifting system need not be used together only. They may be combined separately with any other electro-slag process sets. The arrangement makes electro-slag welding possible in spots that would be inaccessible otherwise. Joining thick-wall tubes on site (where tubes cannot be rotated) is another possible application. Wire can be used instead of the "melting nozzle", and rocking of the wire prevented simply by placing the wire guide outside the shoes. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1961

Card 2/4

RUBLEVSKIY, Ivan, N.

Engineer of the Institute of Electric Welding collaborated in the development of a new method of electric welding and the creation of automatic hose welding machines. Ukrainskaya SSR.

P: Visnyk Akademii Navk Ukrain's'koi
Soviet Source: Radyans'koi Sotsialistychnoi
Respubliki Vol. XXII 3(160) March 1950 Kiyev.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file
in Library of Congress, Air Information Division,
Report No. 109915, Unclassified.

PAPOV, N. Ye.; DEMO, D. A.; RUBLEVSKIY, I. N.

Engineer

"Semi-automatic hose welding under flux,"
Svyozen. Delo, No. 6, 1949.

RUBLEVSKIY, I. N.

Rublevskiy, I. N. "One-sided butt welding on a flux-copper foundation", Trudy po avtomat. svarke pod flyusom (In-t elektrosvariki im. Paona), Collection 5, 1949, p. 31-47.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

GALDINA, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBLEVSKIY, I.P., inzh.; VERLOTSKIY,
A.A., inzh.; ROGOVOY, M.I.

Directional solidification as a method of improving the properties
of fused and cast refractories. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:16-19
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla
(for Galdina, Rublevskiy, Verlotskiy). 2. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-
stroitel'nyy institut imeni Kuybysheva (for Rogovoy).

RUBLEVSKIY, I.P.

At a conference of young research workers. Ogneupory 28 no.9:
428 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla.

L 16935-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/T/EPR/EWP(b) Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 ASD(m)-3/
ASD(a)-5 WW/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5002E16 S/0072/64/000/008/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Rogovoy, M. I. (Engineer); Verlotskiy, A. A. (Engineer); Rublevskiy, I. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of the processes of annealing of electromelted refractories

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 8, 1964, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, annealing, crystal structure, glass manufacturing machinery, foundry equipment

Abstract: The quality of electromelted refractories, now widely used in the glass industry, depends largely on the pouring and cooling (annealing) of the refractories. High quality is determined by the features: fine-crystalline structure, maximum density of the casting, maximum degree of crystallization, volume homogeneity (absence of a zone structure), and absence of shrinkage cavities and cracks. The conditions of annealing determining high quality of the casting are incompatible in certain cases; the systems of cooling and properties of castings produced by natural annealing under various conditions of intensity of heat withdrawal were studied to select the optimum system of annealing Bakor castings. Molds of several types were studied: foam-

Card 1/2

L 16935-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002816 ¹⁵ 3

fireclay; sand; graphite; mold with directed solidification. Calculation formulas are given for the third stage of cooling of the casting, corresponding to the thermophysical characteristics of the materials used. The study confirmed the frequent incompatibility of the conditions necessary for obtaining high-quality castings; a casting in a graphite mold possessed a higher degree of crystallinity and a fine-crystalline structure, but a low degree of crystallinity, with relatively coarse crystals. The data confirmed the possibility of using physical representations of the mathematical apparatus of the thermal theory of casting to predict the temperature state of the casting at various moments, of its cooling without direct measurements of the temperature, as well as for the development of practical methods of controlling the process of structure formation in the casting. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 3 graphs, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Moscow Civil Engineering Institute); Institut stekla (Glass Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

AID P - 5251

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 2/15

Authors : Dudko, D. A., and N. Rublevskiy (Electrowelding
Institute im. Ye. O. Paton)

Title : Certain metallurgical characteristics in resistance slag
welding.

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 4, 22-30, Ap 1956

Abstract : The authors explain the part the oxygen plays in the
oxidation of admixtures and in the accumulation of acids
in the slag vat. The conditions of transition of carbon,
manganese, silicon, sulfur and phosphorus from electrodes
to the welded metal were determined. The composition of
AN-8 flux is given and the welding effect of various
electrode wires is discussed. Eight graphs, 2 tables,
5 Russian references (1951-55).

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

RUBLEVSKIY, V.B.

Kuben is in need of two sugar beet varieties. Sakh. prom. 35 no.2:55-59
F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Korenovskiy selektsionnyy punkt.
(Kuban--Sugar beets)

I. 5L525-65

EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017990

UR/0240/64/000/009/0060/0063

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B

AUTHOR: Rublevskiy, V. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Aspirator device for detemining the concentration of long-lived radioactive substances in the air of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 9, 1964, 60-63

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution, radiation detecting device 109

ABSTRACT: The article describes a large-capacity (350-400 m³/hr) aspirator designed for prolonged uninterrupted operation. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CB, NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT6031233

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0015

AUTHOR: Zykova, A. S. ; Yartsev, Ye. I. ; Yefremova, G. P. ; Rublevskiy, V. P. ; Telushkina, Ye. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data on the relationship between the amount of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the surrounding environment and the human organism

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. Nekotoryye dannyye o zavistimosti mezhdru sodержaniyem strontsiya-90 i tseziyz-137 v okruzhayushchey srede i organizme lyudey, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, cesium, strontium 90, cesium 137, atmospheric strontium, fallout strontium, atmospheric cesium, human skeleton strontium accumulation, human skeleton cesium accumulation

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in the atmosphere, in fallout, and in milk, and of strontium-90 in the human skeletal system. The data are based on long-term observations made between 1958-1964. The concentration of strontium-90 and cesium-137

Card 1/2

I. 05030-67

ACC NR: AT6031233

between 1962—1964 was $n \cdot 10^{-17}$ cu/1. The mean ratio between these two isotopes was 1.4. The density of strontium-90 fallout between 1958 and 1964 fluctuated between 0.8—7.8 m μ /km²/ year, and that of cesium-137 between 1.3—14.6 m μ /km²/ year. The mean ratio between the two elements was 1.5. The greatest amount of cesium-137 and strontium-90 in the atmosphere and in fallout was in 1963. The greatest amount of milk contamination was also in 1963; 174 pcu/1 of cesium-137 and 26.6 pcu/1 of strontium-90. An analysis of bone tissue showed that the greatest concentration of strontium-90 was in children between the ages of 0—1 years, amounting to 5.9 pcu/g Ca in 1964. Annual averages showed a direct relationship between the concentration of cesium-137 and strontium-90 in the atmosphere and in fallout. The correlation between the amount of strontium-90 in milk in pcu/1 and the density of strontium-90 in fallout in m μ /km² was 4. A preliminary analysis of the ratio between the amount of strontium-90 in the bone tissue of children in the 0—1 age group, in pcu/g Ca, and the amount of strontium-90 in milk, in pcu/g Ca, showed a value of 0.2. If nuclear tests are not resumed, the density of strontium-90 fallout in 1966 will probably be 1—1.5 m μ /km², and its concentration in milk will be 10—12 pcu/1. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 8 figures. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 2/2 *ds*

KNIZHNIKOV, V.A.; BUGRYSHEV, P.F.; RUBLEVSKIY, V.P.; NIKOLAYEV, Yu.M.

Determination of Sr^{90} and Ca^{45} simultaneously present in
biological substrates, Med.rad. 6 no.8:64-67 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(STRONTIUM—ISOTOPES) (CALCIUM—ISOTOPES)

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

S/0081/64/000/003/M014/M014

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 3M98

AUTHOR: Galdina, N. M.; Rublevskiy, Zh. P.; Shatova, N. P.; Yanovskiy, Yu. S.; Izosenkova, A. V.; Shchekotikhina, N. M.

TITLE: Improving the technology of production of electromolten, zirconium-containing, refractory materials for glass furnaces

CITED SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy* Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2 (119), 1963, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: glass manufacture, glass furnace construction, glass furnace material, refractory material, zirconium containing refractory material, arc furnace

ABSTRACT: In order to raise the output, improve the quality of the melt and effect a more economical utilization of heat in the process of melting high-stability refractory materials, a three-phase arc furnace has been installed in the testing facility of the Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla (Saratov technical glass works). The electrical specifications of the furnace are given. Under the operating conditions indicated, the melt output of the 500 kg furnace is 300 kg/hr. Bakor ³³ was molten in the three-phase arc furnace and pieces were cast in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4033711

form of 600 x 400 x 250 mm standard wall bars as well as draw plates and profile parts for burner ducts of glass furnaces (arch stones, "teeth" and "heels"). The average chemical composition and physical properties are given for bakor 33 glass bars whose characteristics are superior to those of bars made by the Yerevan works and not inferior to the best modern, foreign, fused refractory material, "Korkhart TsAK". Thus, in some tests, the glass strength of bakor 33 samples exceeded that of the "Korkhart TsAK" material and was higher than that of the bakor 33 and bakor 20 produced at the Yerevan works.

DATE ACQ: 02Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BOGOLYUBSKIY, N.; BORISOV, S.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.; GUSAROV, M.; GUSEV, L.;
ZHAROV, S.; ZHETVIN, N.; ZALOGIN, S.; ZOLOT'OV, G.; INOZEMTSEV, N.;
KLEMENT'YEVA, A.; KOMAROV, A.; KOSMACHEV, V.; LAPTEV, V.; LOMOHOSOV, V.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.; NOVIKOV, I.; PERTSEV, M.; PROKOPOVICH, P.; ROMANOV, I.;
RUBLINSKAYA, R.; SVIRIDOV, G.; SOTNIKOV, G.; SUBBOTIN, A.; TURTANOV, I.;
CHESNOKOV, S.; CHICHKIN, K.; CHIKHANOV, I.

Grigori Markelovich Il'in; an obituary. Metallurg 3 no.10:36 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Il'in, Grigori Markelovich, 1894-1958)



ZOT'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BOL'SHAKOV, G.P., inzh., red.; VYATKIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VASIL'YEV, N.N., inzh., red.; YEREMKIN, A.P., inzh., red.; IVAKIN, I.Ya., inzh.; red.; MATVEYEV, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAR'YANCHIK, M.A., inzh., red.; NOVICHKOV, P.V., inzh., red.; PEREVOZCHIKOV, B.S., inzh., red.; PODREZ, S.A., inzh., red.; RUBNENKOVA, L.V., red.; UKHANOV, V.N., red.; CHUDAKOV, P.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Investigation and design of drop forging and die stamping machinery]
Issledovaniia i razchety mashin kuznechno-shtampovochnogo proizvodstva.
Pod red. A.I.Zot'eva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry. Vol.1. 1959. 233 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Forging machinery)

RUBNEV, B. V.

Grafting

"Tongueless" graft of apple trees in Saratov Province. Sad i og. No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

RUBNEV, I. M., MARCHEVSKAYA, V. V.

Anemia

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Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May, 1952.
Unclassified.

RUBNEVA, T. I.

"Study of Chemical Composition of Oak Wood Pulp According to Forest Types," Zhur. Prik.

Khim., 22, No. 1, 1949.

Mbr., Timber Inst., Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -c1949-

RUBNICH, P.R.

Clinical aspects of an unusual case of diencephalitis.
Klin. med. 41 no.6:153-154 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy No.25 (glavnyy
vrach G.M. Oleynik, nauchnyy rukovoditel' I.B. Kabakov),
Moskva.

PA 14/49770

RUBNICH, P. R

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System
Medicine - Influenza, Virus

May/Jun 48

"Inflammation of the Nervous System Due to Influenza B Virus," P. R. Rubnich, Polyclinico No 47, Molotovsk Rayon, Moscow, and Dispensary Polyclin Sec, Inst Epidemiol, Microbiol and Infectious Diseases, Acad Med Sci, 24 pp

"Nevropatol 1 Prikhvat" Vol XVII, No 3

Reports observations on 35 patients. Concludes that Influenza B virus is characterized by many neurological symptoms during acute period and in many cases postinfluenzal neuropathy which quickly

14/49770

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System
(Contd)

May/Jun 48

yield to treatment. Herx's [sic] reaction is usually positive in such case.

14/49770

RUBNOV, N. A.

CHAYKA, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; KISELEV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; ~~RUBNOV, N. A.~~
polkovnik, redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[In search of the new; sketches of military efficiency promoters]
V poiskakh novogo; ocherki o voynakh-ratsionalizatorakh. Moskva,
Voen.izd-vo M-va obr. SSSR, 1956. 93 p. [Microfilm] (MLBA 10:6)
(Military engineering)

RUBO, E., Dr. ing. (Butzbach/H); ZARKOVIC, Stjepan [translator]

Development and systematics of the quality factor. Zavarivanje
6 no.4:77-86 Ap '63.

ACC NR: AR6020764

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0063/0063

AUTHOR: Rubo, G. A.

TITLE: Corpuscular radiation of the Sun and "forceless" magnetic fields

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 3.51.528

REF SOURCE: Vistyky Kyivsk. un-tu. Ser. astron., no. 6, 1964, 36-40

TOPIC TAGS: solar corpuscular radiation, solar magnetic field, solar corona

ABSTRACT: A study was made of some problems of the corpuscular radiation of the Sun in relation to the concept of the structural solar corona expanding hydrodynamically. The magnetic fields of solar particle fluxes, according to this concept, are the fields of magnetoactive regions and the total field of the Sun deformed by the movement of substances. A condition was obtained of a dynamic possibility for the movement of a viscous magnetized compressible liquid. An analysis of this condition showed that the formation of "forceless" magnetic fields in plasma clouds "shooting through" the solar corona should encounter serious difficulties. It was noted that the presence of stable plasma clouds with "forceless" magnetic fields in interplanetary space is impossible. Bibliography of 38 titles. Translation of abstract

SUB CODE: 03

UDC: 523.75:523.165

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6035287 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/009/0032/0032
AUTHOR: Rubo, ^GH. A.
TITLE: Magnetic fields of a moving electroconductive fluid
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 9.51.285
REF SOURCE: Visnyk Kyyivs'k. un-tu. Ser. astron., no. 7, 1966, 51-58
TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, electric potential, electroconductive fluid,
conductive fluid
ABSTRACT: The motion of a conductive fluid under the effect of body forces in
potential fields is examined. Conditions are obtained which the magnetic field of
such a fluid must satisfy to make its motion possible. [Translation of abstract]
[NT]
SUB CODE: 30/

Card 1/1

UDC: 523:533.9

ACC NR: AR7005156

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/010/G002/G002

AUTHOR: Rubo, H. A.

TITLE: Magnetic field of moving electroconducting fluid. Part 1

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10G15

REF SOURCE: Visnyk Kyyivs'k. un-tu. ser. astron., no. 7, 1966, 51-58

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, electroconductive fluid, plasma electromagnetic field, electroconductivity, conducting fluid, plasma physics, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: The motion of the conducting fluid under the influence of volumetric forces in a potential field is studied. Conditions under which the magnetic field of the fluid is such that the motion of fluid is possible are obtained. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1

RUBO, L.G.

Recovery of winding copper from stator and rotor grooves of
electric motors. Energetik 7 no.2:40 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

RUBO, L.G.

Rewinding of an asynchronous motor for operation from 1000
to 1500 r.p.m. From energ. 19 no. 2:59-60 F '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

RUBO, L. G.

INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENTS

"Tests of Induction Motor with Ratings up to 100 kw After Repair" by Engineer L. G. Rubo. Energetik, No. 6, June 1957, Pages 28 -- 35.

Very detailed description of procedure apparatus, test stands, and complete schedule for all possible tests required to determine whether a repaired motor is suitable for service.

Card 1/1

- 20 -

SMIRNOV, L.P.: RUBO, L.G.

Consultations. Prom.energ. 17 no.1:60 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric wire)

RUBO, L.G.

Causes of the breaking of the winding rods in a short-circuited
electric motor. Prom. energ. 15 no.7:60 J1 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric motors, Induction--Windings)

RUBO, L.G.

Replacement of a large motor with a smaller one. Energetik 11
no.7:27-28 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric driving) (Electric motors)

RUBO, L.G.

Use of an asynchronous motor with the phase rotor as a potential regulator. Prom. energ. 18 no.7:45-46 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric motors, Induction)

RUBO, L.G., inzh.

Review of G.L. Vul'man's book "Operational testing of generators
in electric power plants." L.G. Rubo. *Energetik* 5 no.10:40 0 '57.
(Electric generators--Testing) (MIRA 10:12)
(Vul'man, G.L.)

RUBO, L.G.
RUBO, L.G.

On removing slip rings. Prom.energ. 12 no.8:39 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Electric motors, Induction)

AUTHOR: Rubo, L.G.

94-2-25/27

TITLE: The Possibility of Reconstructing Wound-Rotor Induction Motors into Short-Circuited-Rotor Type. (O Vozmozhnosti peredelki elektrodvigatelya s faznym rotorom na korotkozamknuty.)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13. No.2. pp. 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This note is in answer to a question received from V.M. Tselov of Dokshukino, Kabardinskiy Autonomous SSR, who asked whether wound-rotor induction motors can be reconstructed as short-circuited-rotor induction motors with reactor start, and if so, how should the reactor be designed. When speed control is not required, the starting arrangements of wound-rotor induction motors may be simplified by reconstructing them as short-circuited-rotor motors. Provided that circuit conditions permit, direct-on-line starting may be used, though it may be necessary to increase the transformer size if starts are frequent. Stresses in the windings are not usually important and unless the starting current exceeds five times the full load current, reinforcement is seldom required. When it is, an additional banding is used; a design method is offered. An air-cooled reactor may be used for starting, and a formula is given for calculating its reactance.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1 1. Electric motors-Performance

RUBO, L.G.

Converting a 4-pole asynchronous motor into a 6-pole one. Prom.energ.
16 no.6:51 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric motors, Induction)